WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1877.

officially given to the public, It is pos sible that they may be furnished to the Council at its meeting to-night. We un. this immense expense be saved, goods of derstand that two of the allegations are all kind could be sold very much cheaper. (1) that on some tickets the name of Rip- No doubt of that. There was a time ley was pasted, by means of a printed when there were no drummers. Those slip, over that of Sweeney, and (2) that were the ante-railroad [days. some tickets were counted for Ripley that easy facilities for travel afforded by read "Mr. Ripley" instead of Stephen railroads have brought upon the

We do not see how the Major can make these two objections hold water. The practice of pasting slips of this

eral years ago, the most celebrated case not be carried on without the aid of of paste on record, no contest was attempted by Mr. Hervey. He could not system was really, and not nominally, prove who cast those votes, for the rea- deducted in sales to customers. So son that those who cast them unwittingly could not, of course, swear to the fact of the necessity of perfect good faith in having voted a pasted ticket, and thus, as carrying out their promises to the very Mr. Weller would say, "the witness was letter of fulfillment in order to achieve dead to begin with."

As regards the other allegation, that of voting for "Mr. Ripley," there is noth. claimed in the circular before us, is harding in that. The law says explicitly ly possible. And yet, as we have reerror or mistake in the designation of the a large circle of intelligent and reliable cause it to be rejected from the count, if it be manifest what was intended by the voter."

If this provision of the law has any meaning whatever, it means that when a man is running for an office for which no other man by the same surname is a can didate, he can be sufficiently designated by his surname. His Christian name is not a necessity. The law presumes, in other words, that a man who votes for Mr. Ripley for City Sergeant votes for Stephen W. Ripley, provided that Stephen W. Ripley was notoriously Ripley was in the field as a competitor,

Under these circumstances we think that the Major had as well make up his mind to submit to the verdict of the people as rendered. He had a fair chance to be elected and was left out in the cold. He had the Democratic nomination and a divided opposition, and yet could not make a success of the race, and we are at a loss to see how he is to set the result aside by carrying it up to Council. We

Doing Away with Drummers. We are in receipt of a circular from

an Eastern manufacturing company calling our attention to the fact that they have concluded to do away with the expense of commercial travelers, and setting forth that they can sell us supplies in our line of business for less n than heretofore on this account. This claim looks reasonable enough, and yet we doubt whether any concern in the country can compete suc-cessfully for business by cetting off the drummer system. The system is part of the very warp and woof of business as now conducted. There is scarcely a business house in the land that does not em ploy one or more drummers. Many of elers are as numerous as an army with anners and almost as terrible. The cars and hotels find them their chief custom ers. Go where you will, to cities, to towns, villages or cross-roads, you are sure to meet with the inevitable commer cial traveler. Even the remotest mer chant, in the wilds of the wildest county in this or any other State of the Union, is visited by these irrepressible travelers He has no occasion to ever leave home in order to buy goods. He can bny by sam ple all the year round, and on almos any day in the year. Secluded as he is he cannot escape the drummer. He may hope to escape the tax gatherer but not drummer. No man who buys and sells can escape the drummer. The drummer is the all pervading presence of our railroad civilization. He is the ubiqui tous individual of modern times,

To sell goods in this way costs a va amount of money to somebody. The important question is, who pays this ex-pense? Is it the manufacturer, jobber, retailer or consumer? Is the outlay distributed among all these, or does the ma who eats, drinks or wears, or otherwise consumes, the goods sold, pay this expense? As we have said, somebod-

Following the analogy of rents and taxes, we should say that the consume pays the expenses of the drummer sy tem. How can it be otherwise? The manufacturer computes every element of expense in disposing of his goods to the obber. He must necessarily do so. One expense is the same as another-with him, as it is also with the jobber and retailer, and they must all keep an expens account. Nearly all houses keep a traveling account, and this account is close into the general expense account when the semi-yearly balance is struck. The net profit is greater or less according a it has cost much or little to sell the goods disposed of during the year. The traveling expenses have been added to every pound of coffee and sugar; to every yard of dry goods; to every keg of nails or bar of iron. These all show the marks of the traveler. If it has cost the manufacturer and jobber 5 per cent on their sales for traveling expenses, they, of course, distribute

to the millions every year. And it is all country the drummer system in all its present multitudinous power and glory. The system is now as much a part of The practice of pasting slips of this kind over one or more names on a ticket, is not new, either in this community or elsewhere, and however objectionable the practice may be yet it is not illegal, and of one and half a dozen of the other to the two political parties.

Our law presumes when a man votes a pasted ticket that he does so after reading it. He has his option either to scratch out a name and write another in its place or paste a printed name over it. He can do either, and his vote is just as point. In the case of John C. Hervey versus Lewis Baker, which occurred several years ago, the most celebrated case of paste on record, no contest was at-drummers, provided the expense of the other contents was at-drummers, provided the expense of the instanting instanting more than a system of colls or bags. Nerves are divided into two classes, those of common and of special sensations, which is each of common and of special sensations. Nerves are also divided for those in sight, hearing, smelling, motion, &c. In addition there are cular before us is not the first one sent out by houses that have grown weary of the drummer system. We have yet to hear, however, of any important successes achieved by any house known to fame. The celebrated firm of John Natro & Co., of Milwaukee, one of the substance carried by the nerves has not yet been discovered. Some have argued that it is electricity, but this has been disproved by experiments which show that it has not the arguments which show that it has not the arguments which show that it has not the arguments which has been broken, no commence are a point. In the case of John C. Hervey versus Lewis Baker, which occurred several years ago, and abandoned it in a short time as a failure. And yet there does not seem to be any essential reason why a successful business might not be carried on without the aid of the more are also divided for those in sight, hearing, successful business and the distribution of the principal vided for those in sight, hearing, successful business commerce as the system of book-keeping, necess in such an enterprise, that we

> ecured by sending on voluntary orders The Electoral Bill.

> gent from prevailing prices, equal to th

The President returned this important bill to the Senate with his approval yes terday, and it is now a law. To-day the grand Commission provided

for in the bill will be organized. The House will name Garfield and Hoar, Republicans, and Payne, Hunton and Abott, Democrats. The Senate will name Edmunds, Freelinghuysen and Morton Republicans, and Thurman and Bayard. preme Court are Clifford, Field, Miller nd Strong. It is announced in a Washington dispatch this morning that under no circumstances will Justice Davis con ent to be the fifth Judge. Having been elected a Senator he no doubt feels that it would not be proper for him to act. In his decision he shows both patriotism and good sense. The fifth Justice will therefore be either the Chief Justice or else Swayne, Bradley or Hunt-quite possibly Swayne, in case the Chief Justice decides not to act. Of Justice Swayne's fitness for such a position, we have the following testimony from the Democratic editor of Noah's (N. Y.) Times and Messen

ger. Here is what he says: "Judge Swayne was appointed by President Lincoln as a Republican; his family connections are nearly all Repub-licans. He came from the State of Ohio, which presents one of the contesting as-pirants for the Presidency, also a Repubican; yet we may say suns peur et sans re-roche, as a Democrat, and a Democrat who believes his faith to be as unwaverng in politics as in religion, that we know no gentleman in the land, Democrat or Republican, in point of sterling integ-rity and judicial capacity whom we would sooner see entrusted with the de-ciding vote of the committee than Judge Swayne.

Fifth Ward Councilmen

embers of Council from the Fifth Ward assisted in counting the vote of said ward, they themselves, being candidates before the people. It is also rumored that council purposes contesting their election at the meeting this evening.

There is no doubt about the authority

of the Council to judge of the election and qualification of its own members.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES -On assembling

bulletin board to the effect that the Dem-ocratic caucus for last evening had been indefinitely postponed.

Monday can very appropriately be styled "resolution day," from the number of bills and resolutions that were present-ed. The members must have prepared them at the expense of their devotional

them at the expense of the development dutties.

The bill granting committee clerks \$4 and pages \$3 per diem and 5 cents per mile for travel, passed the Honse with but a feeble opposition.
Retrenchment is the watchword.

The House went into Committee of the Whole yesterday, for the first time, with Mr. Farnsworth in the Chair.

The Judiciary amendment was under consideration and subjected to general amendments.

uendments. The name of County Court is retain

so aweet by any other name.

Mr. Barr's proposition to fix by a constitutional provision the salary of the Judge of the Municipal Court, of Wheeling, at \$2,000 per annum, was withdrawn.

The question was raised on the propri-

istrict, while a portion of the substance

oming numerous. Senator J. P. Jones, of Preston county, Senator 3. 7. Jones, of Teston county, cast the 44th vote that elected Henry G. Davis to the United States Senate. In discussing that part of the judiciary bill, relating to Judges riding on free passes on railroads, in the House yesterday, Mr. Hiett said that Judges should be like Casears wife, above suspicion to

The Intelligence:

| 000 worth of goods disposed of. These two parties saddle all their expenses on the retailerand he, in turn saddles all of this expenses on the consumer.

| The Mervons Myss. |
| Dr. Dupuy, of London, lectured on the retailerand he, in turn saddles all of this expenses on the consumer.

| The aggregate amount paid for the The aggregate amount paid for the One System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System." Prof. E. L. Youmans in the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System. troduced the lecturer, who spoke for an hour, illustrating his subject from time to time by means of the blackboard. The

following is a synopsis of the lecture:

The nervous system is not an immaterial thing, on the contrary, it is a living, tangible subject for study and experiment. Nerves are composed of two classes of structures—cells and fibers. Cells are found in the gray matter of the nervous centers, and also in some of the cranial nerves. These fibers and cells may be distinguished by the microscopes. As the fiber leaves the cell it is contact with a substance which insulates it, and this coating is nothing more than a system of cells or bags. Nerves are divided into two classes, those of common and of following is a synopsis of the lecture : manner in which the effects of strong light are felt for some time after a flash lightning has passed away. Reflex action is an important par

which the nerves play in their control of the body. It is stronger than the will. A man once undertook to swallow poison, but reflex action caused him to throw it A man once undertook to swallow poison, but reflex action caused him to throw it up before it reached the stomach. The poison burned the asophagus so badly that for some time after, no matter how much he wished to do so, he could not swallow food, reflex action being stronger than his will. An entrance was made into his stomach and food introduced, and every time this way done saling collapse. marked, it might be made possible, and ustomers might be secured, provided it and every time this was done saliva collected in his mouth, exactly as if he were
swallowing food. The same principle is
shown in one endeavoring to hold his
breath. He may succeed in doing so for
a few seconds, and even until the heart
has apparently ceased to beat. Meanwhile the blood has become charged with
carbonic acid gas from lack of oxygen.
This causes the nerves to exert their power suddenly, as the gas is deadly poison
to them, and the person is forced to
breathe against his will by their violent
action. The ability to recall past sensations and scenes is due to the principle
that when an impression is made upon a
nerve-cell something is retained which is
latent, exactly as heat is latent in iron or nd every time this was done saliva colbecame certainly known that an abatecost of selling the goods through the drummer system, would be invariably atent, exactly as heat is latent in iron or

upon this supply.

When a man dreams he draw

High Praise for Ben. Hill. Benjamin Hill's speech was one of the ensations of the day. In the brief ten minutes allotted him he referred to his sion, and expressed gratitude that they were no longer well founded, and that the passage of the bill would remove all fears. He supported the bill because it was "constitutional—wholly so; wise in every provision—remarkably so; just to all partice—eminently so," and closed with the declaration that in the pride of an American citizen he did not believe that its decisions would be partissn. He expected its judgment on every important point to be unanimous. His voice was for peace. "The South," he said, "cries unto the North for peace; civil war vindicates no rights, corrects no wrongs; if you doubt it, the South says look here and be convinced." Mr. Hill was warmly congratulated for on, and expressed gratitude that they Mr. Hill was warmly congratulated for his speech, and a few minutes afterward received a dispatch announcing his elec-tion to the United States Senate. No tion to the United States Senate. No one of the Senatorial elections recently made has given greater satisfaction than that of Mr. Hill. Having been all his life a conservative national man, a lover of the Union, one of the earliest to be reconstructed at the close of the war, and one of the most earnest of the Southern leaders to urge an entire reconciliation between the sections, no man has probably been more misunderstood than he during the early part of his Congression-al career. As a United States Senator, political friends and opponents expect processing the control of the contr him to make not only an honorable record for himself but to serve with abil-ity and usefulness not only the section of country which he represents but the en-tire Union.

Hard Times in Germany. From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Those who think the times are hard here in the United States, especially as connected with our leading industries, connected with our leading industries, are invited to a careful atudy of the recently published statistics of the iron trade of Germany. The capital invested by thirty-two of the largest iron and steel manufacturing companies in that country amounts to \$78,035,000, and the net loss, exclusive of interest and depreciation in the value of property, was \$1,795,000. Only six of the companies paid any dividend whatever, and the most fortunate of these six was one of the smallest of the companies, which divided & per cent. The Prussian Mining and Iron Company of Dusseldorl, with a capital of \$2,700,000, actually lost \$605,000 on last year's 000, actually lost \$605,000 on last year operations and \$215,000 on the year be fore. The net loss of the thirty-two com-panies in two years has been \$2,770,000.

Too Much for the Bar'l.

[Detroit Post.]

The railroad fare of 100,000 Democrats to Washington and back to help count the Electoral vote, will average \$20 each. There's two million dollars. If they star three days their board will cost them six hundred thousand dollars—if they stay a week, a million and a half. No wonder Tilden is opposed to it. That "bar'!" can't stand everything.

The Ashtabula Inquest Judge of the Municipal Court, of Wheeling, at \$2,000 per annum, was withdrawn.

The question was raised on the propriety of the Judges of our courts accepting passes from rathroads.

As yesterday was wash-day, visitors were scarce upon the floor.

Spectators were in the galleries yesterday, unaware that the House was not in Resision, anxiously watching for the fight. Requests for leave of absence are becoming numerous.

Senator J. P. Jones, of Preston county, used for compression of timbers a very senate part of the properties of the of the propertie cient; considers the form of the beams used for compression of timbers a very objectionable feature of the bridge. He found a lack of section in the following members: The whole of the top card, many of the main braces in lateral and vertical sway and the bracing in the floor beams. In these members the material would have been sufficient had it been in different shape. He found that one of the main braces was three inches out of position on the top angle block day, Mr. Hiett said that Judges should be like Casears wife, above suspicion, to which remark, Dr. Hall, of Ritchie, responded, that if they wanted to have been in different shape. He found that Judges in this State above suspicion and temptation, they should give them more than starvation salaries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT. TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON.

> MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT He Signs the Compremise Bill.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION Davis Not the Fifth Judge.

Sargent's Report of the Florida Investigation.

Measage of the President Approv-ing the Electoral Bill.

Washington, January 29.—The fol-owing is the text of the President's mes sowing is the text of the President's mes-sage concerning the Electoral bill, to the Senate of the United States:

I follow the example heretofore occa-sionally presented of communicating in this mode my approval of the act to pro-vide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the Acceptance.

hereon, because of my appreciation on the imminent peril to the Constitution of he country, from which, in my judg ment, the act affords a wise and constitu-tional means of escape. For the first time in the history of the country, under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of the disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States pon the disposition of the disputes outching the electoral votes cast at the title election by one or more of the States epends the question whether the one or we other of the candidates for the Presi-ency is the lawful Chief Magistrate. tained, by procedure, regulated by law which of the two citizens has been elect the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has be exercised the power of deciding, and that the the two houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have effected the result. For the first time then the government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not best calculated to produce

he several branches of the Govern or among the people of the country. In case where, as now, the result is involved it is the highest duty of the law makers to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly and just method of executing the constitution in this most interesting and critical clause of its provisions. The doing so, so far from being a compromise of right, is an enforcement of right and an execution of the powers conferred by the Constitution of Conserved Chiefe this orderly method has been secured by
this bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and law as a guide in ascertaining
erights, provides means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct
action of Congress, and in respect to
double returns, by a tribunal of inquiry
whose decisions stand unless both Houses
of Congress shall concur in determining
otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute in whatever aspect they may arise. With or
without this law, as all of the States have
the state of the two cansidates has
been elected, and it would be deplorable
been elected, and it would be deplorable

people that true liberty and real progress can exist, only through cheerful adherence to the Constitutional law. The bill purports to provide only for the settle of the questions arising from the recent of the questions arising from the received elections. The fact that such questions can arise demonstrates the necessity can arise demonstrates the necessity which I cannot doubt, will, before long, be supplied of a permanent general legislation, to meet the cases which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country. The bill may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions, but it is calculated to meet the present condition of the question and of the country. The country is agitated; it needs and desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parand quiet and harmony between all par-ties and all sections. Its industries are and quet and narmony between all par-ties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralized by reason of doubt and anxiety attending the uncer-tainty of a double claim to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. s place with a questioned title of right. clieving that the bill will secure these

ends, I give it my signature. U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, January 29, 1877.

Republican Cauens. Republican Caucus.

Washington, January 29.—The Republican Senators were in caucus to-day nearly two hours, and without coming to any conclusion adjourned till 3 o'clock. The whole time was consumed in general discussion. First, whether the passage of the Electoral bill was a Republican surrender; and second, whether the Republican members of the commission should consist of advocates of the so-called surrender or opponents of the bill. called surrender or opponents of the bill.
The Democratic Senators may not have a caucus, as it seems to be understood that Thurman and Bayard will be selected to represent them on the commission.

Alexander H. Stephens is dying of pelric neuralgia. He suffers great pain, which is only partially relieved by sub-

ADJOURNED. ADJOURNED.

The Supreme Court has adjourned till the 19th of February on account of the impending withdrawal of five of the Justices to form a judicial branch of the tripartite electoral commission.

THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION. The Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the

of the Louisiana Returning Board, when Mr. Lawrence objected to his further examination on the ground that the committee had no right to produce witnesses in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt without the consent of the House, but the objection was overruled—4 to 3.

A to 3.

As to the returns from Vernon parish, the witness had no doubt of the originality of the paper presented on which he had written the word "complete," had not thought why 178 votes had been transferred from the Tilden to the Hayes side; knew of nothing done to those returns in the Board of Louissana.

The committee sent for the papers upon which Kenner's examination was based, on an order to examine the witness who

on an order to examine the with on an order to examine the witness who brought the returns from New Orleans and the committee adjourned for a short

Mr. Littlefield, Clerk of the Louisian Mr. Inttelleted, Clerk of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined to-day by the Morrison committee and was asked the following questions: Did the Board or any member thereof give directions to the Clerks other than

y written memoranda concerning the Did any member of the Boark and you

Did any member of the Boark asd you to perform any duty in relation to the returns from any parish?

Do you know of your own knowledge or information of any instruction from a member or members of the Returning Board concerning the alteration of records as they originally came to the Returning Board?

Did you tabulate or perform any duty in connection with the returns from Verince and the second as they are the second as they originally came to the Returning Board?

n connection with the returns from Ver-ion parish?

Did not somebody direct you to change

Did not somebody direct you to change the vote of Vernon parish?

The witness refused to answer all the above questions, and he also refused to answer the question whether the paper shown to him was the original of the re-turns from Vernon parish.

Q. Did you not abstract this paper from the files of the Returning Board at New Orleans?

Witness refused to answer the question whether the change was directed by any member of the Returning Board transferring the Democratic vote to the Republican side, and whether the change was not made before the paper passed out of the hands of the Returning Board. The committee agreed that Littlefield should be reported to the House for not answering the various questions propounded to him.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the telegraph operators, De Berry and Brush, be also reported for similar reasons, but this motion was postponed until the next

motion was postponed until the next meeting of the committee.

At an adjourned meeting of the Senate Republican cancers this afternoon, Mesars. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen, were unanimously chosen to be members of the Senate branch of the Tripartite Electoral Commission, and they will be formally elected by the Senate to-morrow, together with Messers. Thurman and Bayard. The proceedings of the caucus this afternoon were entirely harmonious. afternoon were entirely harmonious

SENATOR SARGENT'S REPORT OF THE FLORIDA INVESTIGATION. Senator Sargent to-day submitted to the Senate the report of the special committee from that body appointed to investigate election matters in Florida. After receiting the resolutions under which the committee acted and setting out the election law of Florida, it proceeds to state and discuss the action of the State Canvassing Board, showing that it made a preliminary canvass of the returns on their face, giving to the Hayes electors 45 of a majority. The Board then commenced to hear the contests, holding its sessions in public. The committee say the course subsequently pursued by the Board in this matter was exactly in accordance with its practice in 1874, when by the written advice of the Democratic lawyers it went behind the returns for the benefit of the Democratic lawyers it went behind the returns for the benefit of the Democratic party. The result of this canvass was 930 MAJORITY.

The Tesult Of the Senetic of the Senetic Canvassing Board and contents of the benefit of the Democratic lawyers it went behind the returns for the benefit of the Democratic party. The result of this canvass was 930 MAJORITY.

The Continental Life Insurance of the senetic of the Senetic Canvassing Canvass was 150 miles of the Senetic Canvassing Canvass was 930 MAJORITY.

The Continental Life Insurance of the senetic of the Senetic Canvassing Canvass was 150 miles of the Senetic Canvassing the Canvassing the Procedure of the Senetic Ordinary Canvassing the Procedure of the Senetic Ordinary Canvassing the Canvassing the Canvassing the Canvassing the Procedure of the Canvassing the Canvassing the results of the Senetic Ordinary Canvassing the Procedure of the Senetic Ordinary Canvassing the Procedure of the Canvassin Senator Sargent to-day submitted !

930 MAJORITY

or Hayes' Electors. The Committee ar gue at length that this count was legal and constitutional, and that the Board

these positions. A distinction is drawn, however, in case of the ministerial certificate of a governor, who is not a member of the Board, and has no power to decide any thing. It is argued that Congress may look behind his certificate to ascertain the facts, as a court may go the mere ministerial certificate of purporting to verify judgement and see what judgement really is, but if Congress can revise the action of the Board

IT MUST GO TO THE BOTTOM ill may not be ble to all functions of the polls and ascertain the true vote, ble to all function of the ceeding. Such an attempt would not be the committee speace would be unjust, for going to the bottom of the noils, the committee say, action of the noils. tom of the polls, the committee s cording to the evidence taken by that Hayes had more than 930 m that Hayes had more than 930 majority, and report these proceedings and discuss the testimony in detail. In Alchua coun-ty the committee examined individual voters at both the Archer No. 1 and No. 2 precincts, and the report assert in the

voters at both the Archer No. 1 and No. 2 precincts, and the report asserts that instead of a Republican fraud there was a Democratic fraud of over [100 votes in those precincts.

The committee quote largely from testimony, and present a considerable amount of argument in support of this assertion. They also present evidence to show that a railroad train of passengers voted the Tilden ticket in Waldo precinct, although citizens of other States. In regard to Baker and Duval bounties the committee say it is shown bounties the committee say it is show that the State Board decided that the onl that the State Board decided that the only legal return before them from Baker county was that of the county judge and his associates; that they so decided the first day and simply adhered to that decision in the recanvass made under the order of the Supreme Court. They, however, revious to that order west however, previous to that order went to the precinct returns for a true copy of the vote, but when the Court made its order they decided to return that which order they decided to return that which they had at first adjudged to be the only 145 pounds, hegal one. The committee claim to show that the County Clerk's papers was in no sense a return and had not at any time been treated as such, and that it could not be so treated, because the persons necessary to make the legal canvass were not present, as they were in Duval county, which the Democratic insist is a parallel case. The committee, however, claim to make it very apparent that there is vital difference between the two cases and say if the face of the returns is to rule it should rule in Baker county, where, at most, there was missis large.

the County Clerk of Baker, will still leave Hayes a small majority. The Committee saythey have carefully examined into the election in Duval county, and find it honest but in Lecturity.

its election in Dava county, and mail it honest, but in Jackson county they found evidence of 250 fraudulent Demo-cratic votes, which they proceed to set forth very fully. They state that they found many indications of fraud and much intimidation of the voters at precinct No. 3, Key West in Monroe county. In Manyles covers in much initiations of fraud and much initimidation of the voters at precinct No. 3, Key West in Monroe county. In Manatee county they say the election was a Democratic farce. In Hamilton county the returns of the electoral vote were interlined into the re-

use a system of marked tickets was employed to compel colored men to vote the Democratic ticket, details of which are fully set forth. Other counties and topics are also discussed in detail.

The report was adopted by all the Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The House Democratic caucus to night on the Electoral Commission: Payne, Hunton and Abbott. The caucus of the two houses having selected their candi-dates, the Electoral Commission will con dates, the Electoral Commission will consist of the following members: Senators Edmunds, Morton and Freelinghuysen, Republicans, and Thurman and Bayard, Democrats; Representatives Payne, Hunton and Abbott, Democrats, and Garfield and Hoar, Republicans; Supreme Court Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, the fifth to be selected from among Associate Justices Swaine, Davs, Bradley and Hunt.

Davis Declines to be the Fifth Judge.

Washington, January 29.—Associat ustice Davis, as soon as the bill passed both Houses, constituting the Electoral vote, Commission notified his associ-ates and other friends, that in the event of his being offered the fifth place in the Judicial branch of the Commission, under no circumstances would be allow considers it indelicate after being elected Senator to take a position which might y to reconsider his decision.

THE FOUR JUDGES. Associate Justices Clifford, Strong Miller and Field, the four members of the Supreme Court, required by the Electoral act to serve upon the judicial

Electoral act to serve upon the judicial branch of the Commission, were this atternoon each furnished with a certified copy of the act by the Secretary of State. They will meet to-morrow to select the fifth associate, in accordance with its provisions.

A Decision of Some Importance. Washington, January 29.—The following decision was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Badger and others versus the United States on

Washinoton, January 29.—The fol-lowing decision was rendered in the Su-preme Court to-day in the case of Badger and others versus the United States on relation of Bolles and others. This is a

and constitutional, and that the Board had a right to seek the true vote behind the returns, under the statute which cretited it. They say a statute enacted proton public to prevent election frauds, should be beneficially construed.

The report then goes on to argue that the finding of the Board is conclusive and cannot be revised by re-canvass, or reaching a writ of quo warranto, because the electors are functus officio, or reversed by Congress, because the Constitution lodges the whole power in the State. A great the whole power in the State. A great the whole power in the state with the state with the state of the company are stated at \$5,028,801. The state with the state of the company are stated at \$5,028,801. The state of the latter perhaps 30 per cent is valueless. The schedules contain other items amounting the Board Washington correspondent of the 27th, that a number of American others and concluded to offer their services to \$254,854. About this the receiver says that who power in the State. A great the whole power in the State. A great the whole power in the State. A great the whole power in the state and the Treasury had not been refunded after the detection of the mistake, and the Treasury had not state and the Treasury had not state and the Treasury had not been refunded after the detection of the latter perhaps 30 per cent is valueless. The schedules contain other items amounting the state of the sate of the same state of the State. A great the whole perhaps are the schedules of the company are stated at \$5,028,801. The liability been refunded after the detection of the mistake, and the Treasury had not been refunded after the detection of the state at \$5,028,801. To the latter perhaps 30 per cent is valueless. The schedules at the sate of the sate against the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company. This latter company retired from business some time ago and he says has no assets to meet the claim.

Weather Indications. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WARHINGTON, D. C., January 30,—1 a. s.

Fromanterias.

In Western Gulf States, Tennessee and to Ohio Valley, falling barometer, east and south winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, succeeded in the first section by rising barom.

eter.
In Lakes, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to south or east, stationary and rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with partly rain changing into snow in the Upper Lakes and possibly extending to the Lower

Took an Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—In the of the funds in the hands of the Cent nial Board of Finance, which was on the 19th inst. decided in favor of the stock holders, District Attorney Valenting for the United States Governmen to-day took an appeal to t Court of the United States.

A Notorious Burglar Killed CHICAGO, January 29.—Dave Raggi notorious burglar and criminal, wi ist served out a term in the Wi just served out a term in the Wisconsi Penitentiary for burglary in Milwanke was shot last night and died to-day from the effects of the wound. The police hav kept the matter quiet, hoping to secur the woman who he stated had shot him.

urderer of his Uncle. Memphis, January 29.—Nothing defi-nite has been heard of Robert Drury who murdered his uncle, Albert Gibson nite ina been heard of Robert Drui who murdered his uncle, Albert Gibso last Friday night. He is 23 years of ag five feet 8 inches in height, weighs abo 145 pounds, has brown hair and lig brown monstache; his face is oval ar presents a dissipated appearance.

Death of McCook's Murderer. ELIMRA, N. Y., January 29.—Peter Wintermute who shot and killed Ge McCook at Yankton, Dakota, two years ago, died of consumption at his father, house in Horseheads, Chemung county

Gone Out of Business.

CONGRESS HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The following bills were introduced and

referred by Banning, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. It provides that the session of every Congreen shall begin on the 4th of March.

By W. B. Williams: Declaring, forfeited to the United States, certain lands
granted to Michigan for railroad purposes
and providing for the sale to actual
actilers.

In Hamilton county the returns of the electoral vote were interlined into the returns of one precinct. Several days after they were signed and delivered to the County Clerk, and unauthorized persons made the canvass. In another precinct the officers signing the returns had no personal knowledge whatever of their entire correctness. In Jefferson and Columbia counties there was violent intimidation of colored voters and social and business persecution. In many counties a system of marked tickets was employed to compel colored men to vote the Democratic ticket, details of which are fully set forth. Other counties and topics are leading to the countries and topics are leading to the countries and topics.

bill then went over.

A message from the Senate informin the House that the President had signe the electoral compromise bill was rea the House that the President had signet the electoral compromise bill was read and Mr. Payne thereupon gave notice that he would move at 1 o'clock to-mor row that the House proceed to the election of five members of the commission. The House then adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

SENATE.

Mr. Robertson called up Gordon's resolution acknowledging Hampton's Government in South Carolina as the legal Government, and made an address supporting the resolution. He denied that there was any intimidation on the part of the whites toward the blacks. On the contrary, he had no doubt this mount. contrary, he had no doubt that many blacks had been deterred from voting the Democratic ticket by Republicans o

Democratic ticket by Republicans of their own color.

Conversation was resumed on the un-finished business, the bill in regard to the creation of a sinking fund for the settle-ment of the indebtedness due from the Pacific Railroad Company and Mr. Mitch-ell snoke in apposition

all spoke in opposition.

Hon, Joseph E, Balley, recently elected
United States Senator from Tennessee,
cook the oath of office.

Mr. Windom presented the joint reso

utions of the Minnesota Legi lutions of the Minnesota Legislature in regard to the remonstization of silvery also to enable parties having silver bullion to have the same coined at the mints of the United States, without reference to the amount in circulation. Referred. The Chair laid before the Scnate a message from the President of the United States, giving his reasons for approving the Electoral Count bill. After it had been read, Mr. Conkling said: "I move this important and wise message he printed and lie on the table." Agreed to, The Chair also laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmit-

Mr. Sargent also gave notice that Mr Cooper would report on behalf of the minority of the committee.

Before Mr. Mitchell concluded his re narks, he yielded to a motion for an ex on, and when doors re ecutive session, and when ed the Senate adjourned.

Reported Swindling on the United States Treasury.

New York, January 29.—There as umors in circulation of extensive swi properly issued, and the judgment is affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. This decision has some interest in connection with the resignation by Watts, the Oregon elector, of his position as Postmaster prior to his election as an elector to fill the vacancy occasioned by his ineligibility.

The Continental Life Insurance Company.

New York, January 29.—Receiver Anderson of the Continental Life Insurance Company filed his report in the Supreme Court to-day. The liabilities of the company are stated at \$5,803,197 and the acceptance of the company are stated at \$5,803,197.

ims, Iglesias vesterday stated that the nformation in the telegram was correct There are, he said, many good reas why this movement by friends in t country can be of no assistance to me my efforts to bring about a change of government in Mexico, and I shall advise my friends of the conclusion at which I have arrived. For this purpose I intend to proceed East as soon as possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Assassination of B. O. Halloway COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29.—At : M. on the 27th, at Timmonsville, B. O. Halloway, the Chamberlain trial Halloway, the Chamberlain trial justice, was shot by unknown parties near his door. This assassination fired the blacks, who immediately armed themselves, and the whites organized a strong police force. The two parties came in collision on the outskirts of the town early yesterday morning and the result was that two special policemen were wounded, when the whole force returned to town.

Present to the Pope.

New York, January 29.—Cardinal McCloskey by circular invited the faithful of his arch-diocese to unite with their Catholic brethren in presenting a worthy testimonial of their fillal homage and affection to our most holy father on his golden jubilee, or fifteth anniversary of his episcopate, which will be on the 21st day of next May.

Balloting for Senator.

TOPEKA, January 29.—The 10th and 1th ballots for U. S. Senator were take without results. Osborne received the highest number 44, Plumb 32, Simmons 25, Handy 23, Sears 26, Martin 8, Stil-llings 3, Sherman 2, Eder and Finlon 1 each. The changes were slight on the

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, January 29.—The steamship essing, Britanic and Italy, from Nev essing, Britanic and Italy, from New York, have arrived out. New York, January 29.—The steam-hip Wyoming, from Liverpool, has ar-

ANTWERP, January 29. - Arrived teamer Switzerland, New York. NEW YORK, January 29.—Arrived-steamer Egypt, from Liverpool. Lonion, January 29.—Steamers Olym pia and Denmark, New York; an Polynesian from Portland; arrived out.

orm a judicial branch of the trilectoral commission.

ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

SIMPLE OF A STRUCTURE.

SIMPLE OF A STRUCTURE.

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SOME OR BURINESS.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The Mutual county, where, at most, there was misguided zeal, as well as in Jackson, where
sommittee on Powers, Privileges
ies of the House in counting the lace of the returns is to rolle it should rule in Baker
county, where, at most, there was misguided zeal, as well as in Jackson, where
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J, has gone out of business.

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introduced in the House to forbid persons of the House in counting the lace of the returns is to rolle it should rule in Baker
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objectoral commission.

Sew York, January 29.—The Mutual
Columbus, January 29.—Bills were
introduced in the House to forbid persons object to the county of the structure of the stru

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Peace Negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 29.—The Servian government requests that the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienua will en-ter into negotiations with the Servian agent there, having no representative at Constantinople.

agent there, having no representative at Constantinople.

The Prince of Montenegro has not yet replied to the invitation to treat for peace directly with Turkey.

Vienna, January 29.—The Montag's semi-official dispatch says it has reason to believe that the expected Russian circular will open an entirely new phase of the Eastern question. The note will reduce the present situation to one of the following alternatives: Will the powers attribute a mere platonic character to the views they expressed at the conferse enc, or will they bring a more rigorous pressure upon the Porte. The former would probably result in procrastination, ressure upon the Porte. The former ould probably result in procrastination, and the latter in further independent acon by Russia. In any case the I

must fasten its movements if it intends, by carrying out its constitution and by the conclusion of peace with Servis and Montinegro, to deprive Russia of all the grounds for intervention.

The same paper concludes as follows: Although the danger of war is not immediately threatening, it can only be banished from the political horizon by great evertions.

inded from the political normon by great exertions.

London, January 29.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is stated that the Porte intends to appoint five Chris-tians to be Governors of the provinces.

## ENGLAND

Bullion Withdrawn. LONDON, January 29.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £214,000.

SENTENCE QUASHED. The American Spiritualist Stade,

tenced to three months confinement at hard labor, has had his sentence quashed on an appeal on legal technicalities. COL. GORDON THE AFRICAN EXPLORER. LIVERPOOL, January 29.—A special to the Post from London, says that Col Gor-lon, the explorer who has returned from an expedition into the interior of Africa, eady received urgent summ Khedive to return to Egypt. He has presented the Royal Geographical Socie-iy with valuable original maps, which he brought back from Equatorial Africa, and has promised to contribute a paper

## No Masses for Napoleon.

of great interest.

PARIS, January 29.—The government has dismissed several Mayors for attend-ing masses in memory of Napoleon III., and has decided to treat severely all offi-cials participating in Bonapartist demon-strations San Francisco, January 29.—Reports rom Senora, Mexico, via, San Diego, ay that Gen. Mariscal, Military Governor, has issued a proclamation de-claring Iglesias the legal President, and

vowing the purpose to support him Pesquiria with his troops is reporte committing no outrage on the inhab committing no outrage on the inhabitants, but avoiding battle with Mariscal The Chamberlain Government Columnia, January 29.—Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following deci-tion to-day on his return from Washing-

n: 1. I find conclusions of law that D. H. hamberlain was not on 7th of December ast legally installed as Governor of South

2. Wade Hampton was not on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of Governor of said State.

3. The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not operate in the law as a resignation of the office as Governor which he held at that time, as by the Constitution the Governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in possession of the Executive Office, and entitled to discharge the functions of the same until such the functions of the same until such

pualification takes place.

A case similar to the one indicated above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Senator Stephens. Washington, January 29.—At mid-night Mr. Stephens was reported to be in a comparatively comfortable condi-tion, with no immediate danger of fatal

result.

A runor prevailed that Mesers, Shellabarger and Wilson, attorneys for the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana, now in contempt of the House of Representatives, had made application for a writ of a habeas corpus, return of which was fixed for to-morrow. There of Representatives, had made application for a writ ofs habeas corpus, return of which was fixed for to-morrow. There seems no doubt that application was made to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this District, but up to a very late hour the Clerk of the Court had not issued the writ. Chief Justice Carter, it is believed, was applied to and refused to grant the writ.

Samples of Ore. DEADWOOD, January 29 .- Capt. Gardner, a prominent mining operator in this section, leaves for the East to-day with samples of ore from thirty different mines. twenty of which are from the silver dis trict. The object is simply to display capital bither with a view to erecting

Another Charley Ross Case. New York, January 27.—John Kain, aged 6 years, a son of wealthy parents, was to-day abducted, at recess, from the school connected with the Church of the Transfiguration by an unknown man, who gave him money and sweetmeats.

MINOR TELEGRAMS

Three Chinamen quarrelled yesterday at No. 17 Forsyth street, New York, while distributing their earnings from sales of liquors, and one of them, Ah Long, was fatally struck with a hatchet.

William H. Hartzell, Chief of Police of Washington city, resigned to-day.

The Senate in Executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of Ellis Spear as Commissioner of Patents.

At Omaha, Oddy, the pedestrian, fin-ished his walk (110 miles) on Saturday afternoon. Time, 23 hours and 27 min-At Memphis preparations for the approaching carnival are nearly complete, and those having charge of the pageant say it will surpass any former one.

The first annual meeting of the Sunday-school Congress of the United States began its session at Chicago yesterday. There was a large attendance.

CHAS. E. DWIGHT.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

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